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JOURNAL OF
JOHN MICHAEL
LINDENMUTH



Patriot - War Hero

Christian

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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FAMILY JOURNAL OF
John Michael Lindenmuth

Also a Birth Register of his Family
and his Generation

Dedicated to

My Grandmother with her maiden name,
Anna Katerina Baumaennin from
my Father's side

and

My Grandmother with her maiden name,
Nanna Maria Oeblingen from
my Mother's side

My Heart Shall be Devoted to God Only

PUBLISHED BY THE LINDENMUTHS

DR. W. H. LINDEMUTH, ELMER W. POTTEIGER,
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Foreword

By REV. W. H. LINDEMUTH

HOLY CROSS M. E. CHURCH, READING, PENNA.

PHE Pennsylvania German of today, who seeks to know why his ancestors came to this Country some two centuries ago, and up to the time of the American Revolution, must cast his eyes backward to the Reformation and the century and a half following that momentous event. The emancipation of the human intellect and the declarations of religious liberty made the people distrustful of all hierarchies, whether ecclesiastical or political, and set in motion that struggle for freedom which has not yet come to its close.

We who are of German descent know historically that our ancestors came to America like the Pilgrims, in search for civil and religious liberty. John Michael Lindenmuth, our ancestor, was a Palatine, and he speaks in his "Journal" of a "tyrannical collector of tithes and taxes," and says that his father came to this country to "improve his possessions."

The Palatinate, used in a geographical sense, existed in two territorial divisions, upper and lower, as early as the 11th Century. The Lower, the Palatinate on the Rhine, was situated on both sides of that river, and was bounded by Wurtzburg, Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, Treves and Hesse. The Upper Palatinate, on the east, was surrounded by Bohemia, Bavaria and Nuremburg.

The inhabitants of the Palatinate are the descendants of the group of German tribes called Rheinfranken, with an admixture of the Alemanni, the latter of whom had occupied the land until 496 A. D., when Clodwig, king of the Franks, defeated them in a battle fought somewhere on the Upper Rhine.

During the Middle Ages the Palatinate had been among the most powerful and influential of the German States. The country

along the Rhine and the Neckar River was known as the "garden of Germany." The inhabitants of the Palatinate were and still are, among the best farmers in the world, in many districts having cultivated the soil for thirty generations. They are distinguished for indomitable industry, keen wit, independence, and a high degree of intellectuality.

It was from this sturdy stock that John Michael Lindenmuth came, and his whole life proves that he was worthy of his ancestral traditions.

Since the subject of our sketch was one of a great company who migrated to America with a purpose to "improve his possessions," we may well ask the question, "What was the cause of the pilgrimage of so many thousands of Palatines to this Country?"

The terrible religious wars dealt a deadly blow at the prosperity and glory of the Palatinate, as well as at other parts of Germany. In 1674-75, the war between France and Holland completely devastated this "Garden of Germany," and in 1685, Louis XIV determined that "if the soil of the Palatinate was not to furnish supplies to the French, it should be so wasted that it would at least furnish no supplies to the Germans." The scenes which followed surpassed even the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, so minutely described by Lord Macaulay in his History of England, Vol. 3, page 112.

Of all classes, none suffered more than the peasants, or farmers, who had previously in the Palatinate enjoyed great prosperity. The ravages of contending armies reduced the country to penury, and many of the inhabitants were compelled to flee even for their lives.

Now, for the first time, the religious condition of the Palatines enters as an important factor in preparing the way for the movement of German emigration to Pennsylvania. Hitherto the Provinces had enjoyed religious freedom, but now it was denied them, and the oppression begun by John William and continued by his successors for nearly a century aroused the Palatines to seek in other lands the freedom they were denied in their own.

Another cause of the emigration of Palatines was the corruption and extravagance of her rulers, whose chief efforts seemed to be directed to a base and slavish imitation of the French Court. Such conditions became intolerable.

William Penn's travels in Germany and the pamphlets descriptive of his "Holy Experiment," scattered broadcast in South Ger-

many impressed the Palatines. Then, too, the efforts of Queen Anne and her "Golden Book" brought a flood of Palatines to London in 1709, out of which were to come the settlements on the Schularie and the Mohawk, and later those on the Tulpehocken, in Berks County.

All these causes led to emigration of the Palatines, and from 1683 to 1775 streams of emigration came into America, and especially into Pennsylvania, where Penn's "Holy Experiment" was being tried.

There are three marked periods of such emigration from 1683 to 1775.

First, the period from 1683 to 1710, from the foundation of Germantown to the coming of the Swiss Mennonites.

Second, the period from 1710 to 1727, when immigration from the Palatinate assumed large proportions, and when official statistics began to be published.

Third, the period from 1727 to the outbreak of the Revolution, which put an end to all immigration for a number of years. Alarmed by the increasing numbers coming to this Land, the English Provincial Council compelled foreigners to sign a declaration of allegiance and subjection to the King of Great Britain, and of fidelity to the Proprietary of Pennsylvania. The first oath was taken in the Court House at Philadelphia, September 21, 1727, by 109 Palatines. In 1752, the father of John Michael Lindenmuth took this oath.

Many of these pilgrims who had gone into New York State, as we now know it, made their way to the head-waters of the Susquehanna, and thence floated down that river, passing the sites of the present cities of Binghamton, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, till they arrived at the mouth of the Swatara Creek, up which they made their way to the district now known as the Tulpehocken.

The name of John Michael Lindenmuth is chiefly known to us as that of a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. The noble monument at Ringtown, in the Catawissa Valley, perpetuates his memory and celebrates his heroic services to his adopted Country.

Hitherto we have been compelled to depend entirely upon the records of the State of Pennsylvania in connection with the Revolutionary War for the facts of the life and labors of John Michael Lindenmuth. It is well attested that he was a Commissioned High Officer, a Major, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Colonel, and that he faithfully served his Country in all these capacities. But little has been

known of the man himself, of his ancestry, of his progeny. Many inferences have been made as to his character, intellectual qualifications and religion. Those who have written upon this Revolutionary Hero have been compelled to satisfy themselves with the peradventures, "it appears," "it would seem."

Now, however, we have the indisputable facts concerning John Michael Lindenmuth's ancestry, native country, migration, French and Indian War service, Revolutionary War activities, and his descendants. These facts are contained in his "Memorandum or Journal," which is herewith published. This "Journal" leaves us without doubt as to his personal character, religion, occupation and war activities.

A few additional facts concerning John Michael Lindenmuth may be illuminating.

When the Revolution was started, it was estimated that out of a population of 300,000 white people in the Province of Pennsylvania, 110,000 or more than one third, were either German or of German descent. The response of the Germans, or Palatines, if you please, to the call of battle for their liberties was almost unanimous. Montgomery, in his "Berks County in the Revolution," makes the statement that out of 9033 enlistments in that County during the War, the proportion of those, either of German birth or descent, was fully nine tenths of the whole number.

No greater encomium could be expressed on John Michael Lindenmuth than this, that his name is returned as Major of the 4th Battalion for the years 1775-1776; and furthermore that he was one of three delegates from his Battalion in attendance at the public meeting held in Lancaster, July 4, 1776 (the very day the Declaration of Independence was signed) for the purpose of electing two Brigadier Generals to command the forces of Pennsylvania.

In 1777 the Militia was organized under general act passed the previous year. The Berks County contingent consisted of 6 Battalions of 8 companies each. We find that John Michael Lindenmuth was commissioned, June 14, 1777, by Timothy Matlack, Secretary of the Executive Council, as Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, and again in 1778. Here is where John Michael Lindenmuth becomes truly an historical character.

The Battalion of Colonel Lindenmuth was mustered into active service on September 27, 1777, with 286 men and participated with General Washington in the campaigns around Philadelphia, until Washington's army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge,

December 18, when it is presumed that Michael Lindenmuth and his men returned to Berks County.

Following the Wyoming massacre, on July 3, 1778, a call was made on Berks County to supply 300 men, half to be sent to Easton and half to Sunbury. Montgomery says: "These men, particularly the number sent to Sunbury, were taken from Col. Lindenmuth's Battalion."

By the following action of the Supreme Executive Council, on December 31, 1778, it would appear that Col. Lindenmuth and his Battalion were in active service outside of Berks County that year:

"Ordered,—that the Secretary write to the Lieutenant of Berks County to call upon Col. Lindenmuth, or his Lieutenant Col. stationed last summer at Fort Jenkins in Northumberland County, for 5 rifles taken from one Webb, charged with disaffection."

From an article written by Dr. Hiester H. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Pa., written in 1846, I gleam the following note:

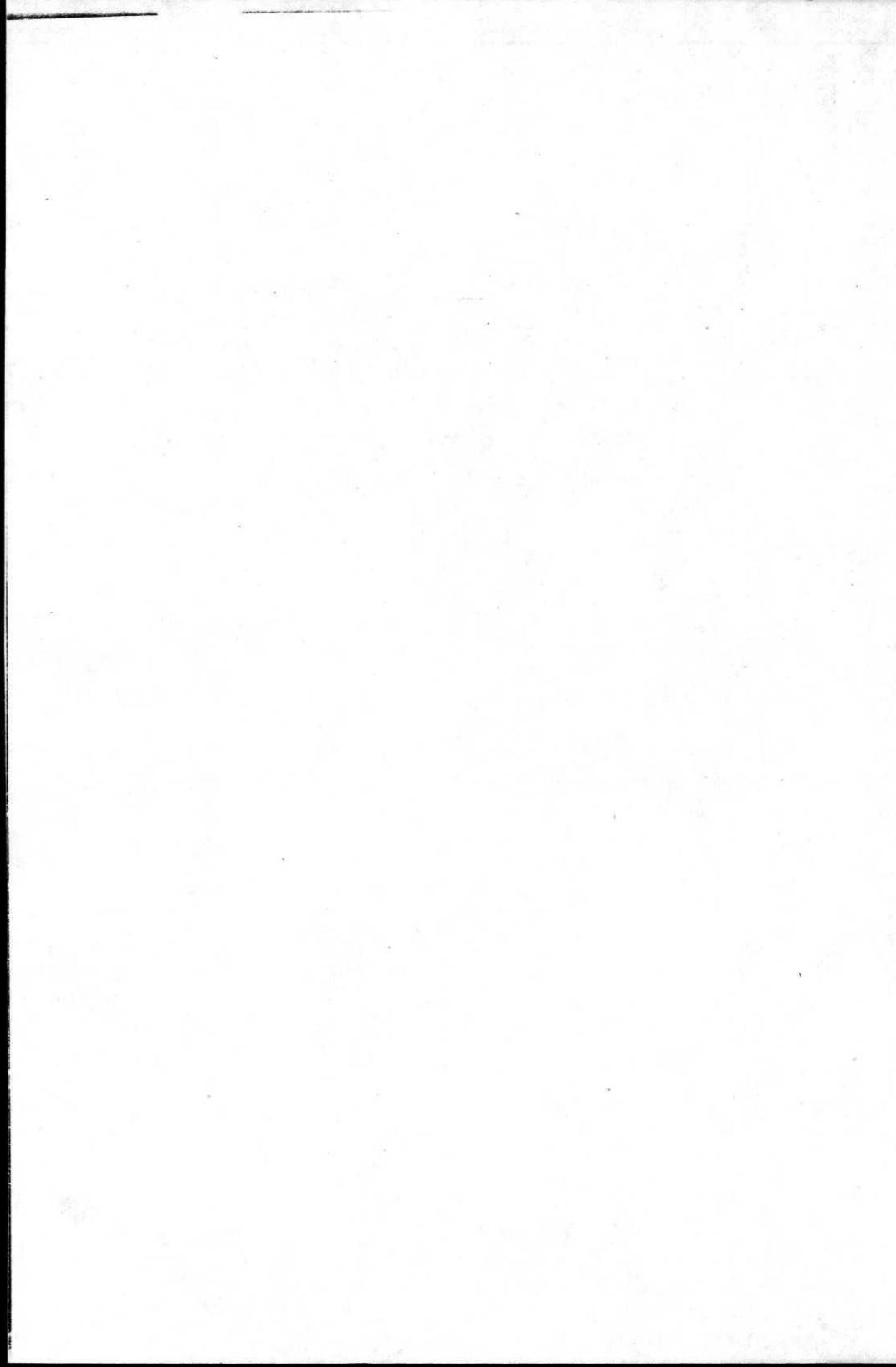
"The commission of Gabriel Hiester and Michael Lindenmuth as Justices of the Peace by Thomas Wharton junior President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, given at Lancaster, April 24, 1778, with the seal of the State of Pennsylvania, and on the reverse a figure of Liberty trampling on a lion, with the inscription, "Both can't survive."

On May 6, 1780, Col. Lindenmuth (of the 4th Battalion, Berks County Militia) addressed a letter to the Council in reference to the murder of some of the inhabitants beyond the Blue Mountains, and to the moving of certain families to the Little Schuylkill, and asked for arms around the stores at Reading for self-defense.

In the case of the "Neyman Massacre," which occurred in what is now Pottsville, opposite the site of the Hospital it is said: "That Col. Lindenmuth marched with a party to their relief."

But John Michael Lindenmuth's services to the State consisted in more than military activity, for, in October, 1779, he was appointed a Commissioner to purchase flour for the French Fleet, a task which required no small amount of executive ability, and in 1780, he was elected one of the Justices of the Peace for Bern Township, an office which carried far more responsibility than now.

The "Family Journal" of John Michael Lindenmuth is fortunately in our hands, and it is herewith published according to a late translation, and by order of the "Lindenmuth Gathering" at Dorney's Park, August, 1926.



FAMILY JOURNAL OF JOHN MICHAEL LINDENMUTH

I.

N THE year of our Lord 1737, on the 25th of April, I, John Michael Lindenmuth, was born into this wretched world.

My father was John Michael Lindenmuth, whom next to God, I thank for my being.

My Grandfather was George Lindenmuth, who was born in Boedigheim in the Odenwald, under the dominion of Kurt Von Collenburg, under the Governor of Mains.

My Mother was Maria Margaretha Wolf. Her Father, or my Grandfather, was John Wolf. He was born in the county Hohen Lohe, in the City of Oehringen (State of Baden).

My Grandmother on my Father's side was Anna Katharine Baumaennin.

My Grandmother on my Mother's side (her father's side) was Anna Maria Oblinger.

November 6th, 1747, my father sold his estate in Boedigheim, so called, "To the Green Tree," for the sum of 4,000 gulden, because he decided to go to America to improve his condition. We sent our furniture to Eberbach on the Nechar River, where we had to hold it for eighteen weeks because England had declared war on France, which made it dangerous to cross the sea without suffering and loss.

Then my father decided in 1748 to buy another property, which was an oxen farm in the Hussenhardt, for the sum of 3,000 gulden. It was six hours or three German miles from Heidelberg, two hours from Mossbach, two hours from Humpson, four hours from Singheim and one hour from Nechar Muehlbach, under the dominion of Gemmingen, under whose protection we lived in peace seven years.

On Palm Sunday 1751 I was confirmed in the Evangelical Luthern Doctrine, and for the first time partook of the Lord's Supper at the banquet table of my Lord, by Reverend Hossoffer Boinge, pastor of the Evangelical Luthern Church at Hussenhardt. May God stablish, ground and keep us in this doctrine to eternal life. *Amen.*

November 20th, 1751, my father decided the second time to go to America and sold his estate for 2,700 gulden. May 5th, 1752, with God's assistance we started on our journey for America, from Muehlbach (Tiel) with a ship on the River Nechar to Heidelberg, where we went on board of a ship. The name of the owner was Daniel Seydennabel. After a few days we came to Rotterdam

(Holland) with fourteen ships, where we had to wait several weeks. Finally my father made a contract with Carl Steattman to take us to Philadelphia for seven and one half bushel per ship load. We left Rotterdam for Philadelphia on a big ship (the name of the ship was "Brothers.") The name of the Captain was James Mohr. For eight days we floated around on the sea which was like a mad dog, and another six days we lay at anchor before we could put to sea. At last we reached the sea, and after thirteen weeks of troublesome and dangerous sailing from a rough sea, we came to Philadelphia on St. Matthew's Day, September 21st, 1752, in good health and spirits.

We lived two weeks in Jacob Beyer's house. From there we moved to Windsor Township in Berks County, where we lived in Abraham Berlin's house one winter near the Schuylkill, three miles from the Blue Mountain, one mile from Benjamin Kepper's Mill and sixteen miles from the town of Reading.

II.

Finally, my father again decided to buy property. In 1753 he bought a place of one hundred and forty acres from Henrich Adam, which was two miles from Benjamin Kepner's Mill, three miles from Kauffman's Hill, one mile from the Blue Mountains and one mile from the Schuylkill, for the sum of one hundred and forty pounds of Pennsylvania money. We moved on this property in the spring, the beginning of April, and supported ourselves there with trouble and hard work for three years, until in the providence of God the Indian War troubled us. They took Martin Specht and two children from the field. In the fall they also took away two horses. We had to leave our home for a time. Since there was little to do at the frontier, it was decided to recruit out of our province as many thousand men as were willing to fight against the Indians and the French. I enlisted with my father's consent for three years in Captain Morgan's Company, the second battalion under Colonel Bort. My father did not know what to do on account of the Indians fighting, so he also enlisted fourteen days after I did, under the same conditions.

My mother, my grandmother and my brothers were with us the first in Fort Lebanon, over the Blue Mountains. May 10th, 1756, we were ordered by General Forbes to Reading and from there to Pittsburgh. May 20th, we marched to Sinking Springs, the 21st, to Herkell Road in Tulpenhockin, the 22nd, to Swatara, 23rd, to Harris Ferry, (Harrisburg) on the Susquehanna water where we met our battalion which had been in Fort Augusta in Shamokin.

May 26th, we marched to Carol Hill (Carlisle) where we met the Kingly Regiment, Royal America and the Mountain or Highland Scotch, and joined them under General Forbes. We stayed four weeks at Carol Hill and were drilled every day. Meanwhile they had drafted a Corps of fifty men from the Pennsylvania Settlers

whom Captain Hambrecht had to command. June 22nd, the whole Army marched to Shippensburg. June 23rd and 24th, to Fort Louden where the Soldiers from Maryland and Virginia with sixty Indians from the Cherokee Tribe joined us. June 25th, we marched to Fort Littleton. June 26th, rest day. June 27th, we marched to Sidling Hill. July 1st, we marched to Fort Groosen on the Juniata Water, where Captain Morgan and three other Captains with two hundred men were ordered to build a stockade Fort, which was done. They started it on the first of July and at the end of the month it was completed.

August 1st, we continued our march to Raystown where a Garrison of fifty men were left behind. On the same day we reached the chief army at Raystown. August 2, 3, 4, and 5th, rest days. August 6th we marched to Johnny Cabin, twelve miles. August 7th, we marched to Allegheny Mountain where we stayed four weeks with six hundred men to dig a road on the mountain, which was done. Here on September 4th, we met the heavy guns. September 6th, we marched to Stone bridge. September 7th, to Laurel Hill on the Klair Hill. September 8th, to Loyalhanna where we built another fort. Until this time we had not been attacked by the Enemy. Finally on October 8th, fourteen men with six Indians were sent out to the French Fort on the Ohio (Duquesne) in order to spy. October 16th, they luckily returned unharmed with two calves and three horses. And then the trouble began. A few days later twenty-five Indians and the French attacked our Oxen guard. Killed one Highlander, captured George Meyer and three or four horses, and turned back home again to Ohio.

In the meantime several skirmishes took place between us and the French and Indians. November 1st, Brigadier General Boget decided to send several hundred men with their officers and one Engineer to search the place under Major Grant, but Major Grant was an over curious man; with the Engineer and others he ventured too near the Fortress, so that the Enemy found out our strength, and sent an ambuscade on the Monogahela and surrounded us.

The fighting became hot from the front and the rear. Major Grant was captured by the French; the Engineer and one hundred and fifty men lost their lives. Sixteen wounded men with bloody heads came back to Loyalhanna on the 8th. Adjutant Meten commanded those which were left and were not scattered. Two days before an attachment of two hundred men under Captain Morgan's command were sent to Endtregen to support them. They met them fifteen miles this side of Pittsburgh in a pitiful condition.

On the 16th of November about eleven hundred French and Indians came to attack us, but they were discovered about one mile from the Fort. Two thousand men were sent against them at 7.00 o'clock in the evening to surround them in a valley behind a mountain. Our men left the camp, but in the darkness attacked one another, killing eleven and wounding a number of our men. They came back in several hours in a pitiful condition. The enemy disappeared without doing any harm. The next morning, on the 17th,

we buried our dead with sorrowful hearts. Finally, by and by, it was decided to send the whole army against the enemy, which was done. We began to march November 22nd, with seven thousand men altogether, the drivers not included. The weather was very rough and cold. The march went very slow until finally on November 28th, we came to General Gogets Camp by the name of Brust Work. November 29th, in the morning there was a deep snow, the whole Army was ordered to march, but halted because one of our officers discovered a corps of Indians, which ran away as fast as they could. Fifty men of the Cavalry were sent under Captain Hambrecht's command. Before the Infantry was ready a shaking was heard like an earthquake. We then made a mad march while the Cavalry was riding very fast. Eight miles out, this side of the Fort, we met a boy about sixteen years of age, who had escaped and said that they were busy burning everything. This stirred Captain Hambrecht so much that he gave orders to go after them quickly. They rode with such swiftness that they found seven barrels of powder, one barrel the bottom was only one inch from the fire, and eight barrels of hog meat, which was put away, because we were afraid it was poisoned. All the buildings were in flames. The Cavalry and Infantry arrived that evening at six o'clock and took charge of the place, and had to camp at night in the open field in very rough and cold weather. It was too cold to remain on the open field and we were ordered into the woods to camp, which was done. The whole army was for several days out of provisions because the roads were so bad that the teams could not move.

The next day when the inspection was made the booty was very scant, everything was burned. The cannons were taken away. We had the place in our possession, but they left nothing behind for us except a ruined place. For six or seven days we had hardly anything to eat. Since we left Loyalhanna we had to lay under the bare heavens.

General Forbes who was a sickly man did not wait any longer, but gave orders to build barracks. The most of the sick men were sent to Raystown because the most of the wagons were sent back there. December 8th, 1753, Captain Morgan got orders to take forty men and march ahead on the 9th, to build for the General a trench and put up his tent on account of the cold weather, wherever it was necessary. General Forbes started the trip with the Royal Americans. On December 19th, we came to Carol Hill (Carlisle). On the 20th, General Forbes came there. We all were quartered in Carol Hill, but General Forbes went to Philadelphia where he died that same winter.

Our command were permitted to go home. We came to Reading, December 31st; we were given leave January 3rd, 1757. I arrived at home on the 4th, and found my father and mother, my grandfather and brothers in good health. We heartily and joyfully thanked the dear Lord for His gracious protection and keeping.

I stayed several weeks with them, and then received orders from Captain Morgan to come to Reading. I arrived there on the 19th, on the 20th, I was ordered to recruit as strong as we could which we did, until March 15th, we had twenty-three men for our battalion. Then we received orders from the General to march to Pittsburgh.

We started our march on March 20th, and came to Hergel Roth on the 21st. On the 22nd, to Swatara, where we stayed two days on account of high water. The 25th, we marched to Harris Ferry, (Harrisburg) where we stayed three days on account of high water. The 29th, we marched to Tobias Henrichs. On the 30th, we lay quiet. On the 31st, we came to Carol Hill (Carlisle) and stayed one day. On April 2nd, 1757, we marched to Shippensburg where we stayed twelve days on account of heavy rain. On April 14th, we marched twelve miles. On the 15th, we came to Fort Louden and stayed there one day. The 16th, to Fort Littleton. The 17th, to Fort Grossen. The 18th, to Raystown. 19th, rest day. The 20th, we marched to the Allegheny Mountain where an Express came to us with the information that the Indians had killed a Welch and some of his people three miles from Loyalhanna. We camped on the Allegheny Mountain that night. On April 21st, we came to Fort Stony Crik. The 22nd, rest day. The 23rd, we came to Fort Ligonier or Loyalhanna, with forty-five men, where most of our company was sick and had to go to the hospital for treatment, much to our sorrow. On the 27th, there came one corps of Virginians of one hundred and sixty men and four wagons. The Indians attacked them three miles from Ligonier, or Loylhanna. The number of the enemy was only sixty, but they made them flee. The drivers left the wagons with all that was in them, unhitching one of their horses and rode away. The next day a command of one hundred and fifteen men were sent out and found all the roads clear. Some things were burnt. Everything was brought to the Garrison. We had no dead to bury, we lay quiet one day. The Indians were continually around us. We had some skirmishes with them. On May 6th, 1757, two wagons were made ready to take the sick to Raystown. On the 7th, sixteen sick men were loaded into two wagons. One Sergeant with six men who were well, were sent along for protection. They came to Laurel Hill where the Indians waylaid them and killed thirteen men. The others fled back to the Fort. The Indians scalped all of the dead and took all of the horses with them. May 9th, we buried all of our thirteen dead in one grave. When we came back to the Fort we had to march out every day for provisions. Our men were more or less sickly in the Fort, so that not the half of them was able to do duty.

On May 14th, 1758 an Ensign of the Mountain or Highland Scotch was sent with fourteen men, seven loaded pack horses and six fat oxen to Pittsburgh. On the 15th, they saw Indians along the way, but did not attack them. They camped for the night in the three Redentens until the morning of the 16th, when they marched away very carefully. About three miles from there they were attacked by the Indians and were put to flight. They captured two

of our men and the others fled back to the three Redentens. Three of our men lost themselves in the woods and returned to the Command the next day, the 17th, but were right away placed under arrest in Pittsburgh. Several hours later the command also came with provisions. Then one of the deserters, Biesel Hamen, was given five hundred strokes on his back. Several days afterward the other five hundred strokes. The other two men were sent back to Loyalhanna, one was John Clawser. The other one was a Mountain or Highland Scotch. The next day each was given five hundred strokes on the back. After five days they were given the other five hundred strokes because they were deserters.

May 30th, Captain Morgan with forty-two men and fifty pack horses was sent to Pittsburgh. We began to march. We camped on the Nine Mile Run. May 31st we marched to four miles on this side of Pittsburgh. That night a command came and took us into the Fort, because of the Indians. About one hundred and fifty in number camped not far from us. We stroyed in the Fort four days.

On the 5th of June 1758, we started again for Loyalhanna at 5.00 o'clock in the morning, expecting any time to be attacked, which was done. At 12.00 o'clock we halted a mile from Turtle Creek for our meal, but put guards at all ends. Several of us were dipping water and noticed along the water foot prints of the Indians. We also found a new Tomahawk which was an indication to us that there had been a fight. Captain Morgan was very careful and ordered a sergeant with seven men to go as an advance party and several for a flank guard. We marched very carefully in Inschenhaeil. By the time we had marched one mile the Indians had attacked the advance party and killed seven men, scalping them all, before we could with the greatest swiftness get there. The Indians, however, with such fury sprang upon us, expecting to put us to flight, but we received them. We had a very hot fight with them for three hours. The enemy was fifty men strong while we had only forty-two. We lost eight men in the first fire. The Indians lost four. At four o'clock in the evening we started again on our march, carrying our dead, seven in number, behind a fallen block. The eighth one was deadly wounded, but lived three days. The 6th, we came to Loyalhanna in the night. The 7th, we took in provisions. The 8th, we started out again with sixty men and came to a camping place. The 9th, we buried our dead. The enemy was gone, but we found their entire baggage in one big pile. We marched again to Loyalhanna to the garrison, where we lay very quietly for the summer. In the meantime I fell into a hot fever and lay very sick for five weeks. In the meantime the others came out of their winter quarters and thirteen hundred new men who had been enlisted for six months were attacked at Laurel Hill. Captain Shasslodt and one Indian from the enemy side were killed. The others with fifty team loads came luckily to Loyalhanna.

July 1st, the most of our men were ordered to Pittsburgh, to assist in build the Fort. Our company was very much scattered. We were busy with skirmishes which were too many to tell. December

1st, 1759, we were ordered to go home. I arrived at home December 27th, 1759. March 20th, 1760 we were ordered to Carol Hill to receive our pay because most of us had served our time. We all returned to our homes, but the war was not yet ended. Colonel Boget was promoted to Brigadier General to command the army at Pittsburgh next year.

III.

On June 17th, 1760, I walked publicly to church with Maria Eva Noerken and was united with her in marriage. May the Lord give us His grace and blessing in this present world and with Him in eternity. *Amen!*

On June 16th, 1762, my son was born into this world in the morning between 7.00 and 8.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Ram. He received baptism on August 1st, and was named John Michael. His godfather and godmother were Michael Renschler and his wife Rosina. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

On March 31st, 1764, my daughter was born into this world in the evening between 8.00 and 9.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Ram. On the following day she received baptism and was named Maria Magthalena. Her godfather and godmother were my brother John Wolfe and sister-in-law Magdalena Noerkern. God give her His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

April 1st, 1764, my loving wife died in the morning between 4.00 and 5.00 o'clock. She was buried on the third. May God give her rest and a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!* Her age was 23 years, 10 months and 16 days. The pastor had chosen for his text for the funeral sermon, Genesis chapter XXXV. 16-19.

On August 14th, 1764, I married my second wife, Anna Katarina Geschwindin, and walked publicly to the church with her. May the Lord give us His blessing and peace in this present world and eternal happiness and salvation in the world above. *Amen!*

July 16th, 1765, my son was born into this world in the morning between 7.00 and 8.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Crab. He was given baptism on September 15th, and the name John. The godfather was John Rexnern and the godmother Anna Maria Geschwindin. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

On August 28th, 1766, my son was born into this world on the morning beetween 8.00 and 9.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Twins. He received baptism October 19th, and was named John Jacob. The godfather and godmother were Michael Renschler and his wife Rosina. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen.*

On March 27th, 1768, a son was born into this world in the morning between 9.00 and 10.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Lion. He received baptism April 10th, and was given the

name Andreas. The godfather and godmother were my brother John Wolfe and his wife Anna Maria. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

September 16th, 1769, a son was born into this world in the morning between 6.00 and 7.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Crab. He received baptism November 21st, and was given the name of John George. My father, John Michael and mother Maria Margaretha was the godfather and godmother. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

Between 5.00 and 6.00 o'clock in the morning on March 20th, 1770, I fell from the stable into the fodder alley and lay there three quarters of an hour fainting and bled for five hours. If the Almighty God had not watched over me I would have lost my life. But now I give praise and thanks to the true God. *Amen! yes Amen!*

On December 7th, 1770, a son was born into this world in the evening between 7.00 and 8.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Lion. He was given baptism on December 25th, and the name John Henrich. The godfather and godmother were my brother John Wolfe and his wife Anna Maria. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

January 27th, 1772, a son was born into this world in the morning between 1.00 and 2.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Duck. He received baptism April 19th, and the name Daniel. His godfather and godmother were Reverend Daniel Schumacher, the Evangelical Lutheran Minister and my mother Maria Margaretha. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

November 23rd, 1778, my son Daniel was called from this world by death in the evening between 10.00 and 11.00 o'clock, and on the following day we buried him. His sickness which lasted thirteen days began with chills and afterward fever, the last three days a swollen throat, His cousin preached the funeral sermon from Daniel the Prophet, Chapter XII 13. "But (now Daniel) go thou thy way till the end of days." May God give him rest and a happy resurrection and us all. *Amen!*

June 13th, 1774, my daughter was born into this world, in the morning between 2.00 and 3.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Lion. She received baptism July 5th, and the name Anna Katharina. The godfather and godmother were my father and mother. May God give her His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

July 13th, 1774, my daughter Anna Katharina died in the morning between 1.00 and 2.00 o'clock and on the following day we buried her. Her age was four weeks. May God give her rest and a happy resurrection at the last day and us all. *Amen!*

April 26th, 1775, in the afternoon between 12.00 and 1.00 o'clock a son was born into the world. The sign of the Zodiac was the Fish. He received baptism the same day and was named Valentine. My father and mother were godfather and godmother.

On May 25th, in the night between 10.00 and 11.00 o'clock he died and was buried the following day. May God give him His rest and a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!*

February 22nd, 1776, my daughter was born into this world in the morning between 9.00 and 10.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Ram. She received baptism May 26th, and was named Cristina Rosina. Her godfather and godmother were Michael Renschler and his wife Rosina. May God give her His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

On January 9th, 1778, my son was born into this world in the evening between 9.00 and 10.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Twins. He was given baptism February 15th, and the name Martin. The godfather and godmother were Martin Kerchner and his wife Elizabeth. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

December 26th, 1779, a son was born to us in the afternoon between 12.00 and 1.00 o'clock. He never saw the light of this world, because he died in his mother's womb. God give him rest and a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!*

On September 12th, 1780, a son was born into this world in the morning between 5.00 and 6.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Fish. He received baptism on the 25th, and the name Daniel (the second Daniel, the first Daniel died November 23rd 1778) was given him. His godfather and godmother were Daniel Schumacher Evangelical Lutheran Minister and his wife Maria Elizabeth. May God give him His Grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

November 4th, 1781, a daughter was born into this world in the morning between 5.00 and 6.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Twins. But she did not stay long in this pilgrimage, because on the 6th, at 2.00 o'clock in the morning she was fallen sick with spasm and ended the fight of death between 10.00 and 11.00 o'clock. Just before she was given baptism and the name Charlotte. The godmother was my mother. May God give her rest and a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!*

September 10th 1782 a daughter was born into this world in the morning between 2.00 and 3.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Scale. She was given baptism November 23rd, and the name Anna Catharine. Her godfather and godmother were Michael Renschler and his wife Rosina. May God give her His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

On October 14th, 1793 my daughter Christina Rosina walked publicly to the church with Jacob Ladig and was united in marriage. May the God of peace give them His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

February 1st, 1801, my daughter Anna Catharina publicly walked to church with Jacob Gilbert and was united in marriage. May the Lord give them His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

(In August 1778 he is engaged in the Revolutionary war. Pages 38-49 inclusive of his Diary are missing. These pages prob-

ably contained the record of what he did after his return from Carol Hill, March 20th, 1760. His further participation in the French and Indian war. His entering the Revolutionary war and the part he took in the beginning. He says nothing in the part of the diary that remains about George Washington and other leaders of the Revolutionary days. The record starts with something he did in August 1778—H. S. B.)

IV.

On the same day Lieutenant Boenig came with thirteen men who still belonged to the battalion. Braedy died the same day.

August 11th, rest day. August 12th, we buried Braedy with the honors of war. It rained all day. August 13th, rest day. August 14, rest day. Rain August 15th, I went with fifty men to Schnicken Fort. We arrived there August 16th.

August 17th, we caught the following Tory prisoners: James McNeal, Job (Hoib) Web, and John Web. August 18th, we took Kuber a tory and put him under guard. I went with an attachment to Nescopeck but discovered nothing.

August 19th, Billy Stewart received a letter from Wyoming saying that sixteen Indians and three whites were out to murder. August 20th, Captain Bieber sent an express to Sunbury. August 21st, the Indians scalped two men at Wapwallopin. August 22nd, the Indians scalped four men at Huntington. A command of six men with two mules were sent to Wyoming. August 23rd, Billy Stewart and Captain Busch set out in the night to go to Wyoming. August 24th, thirty men were sent to Nesopeck Falls, but nothing was discovered. August 25th, nine canoes came from Wyoming to Sunbury for provisions. A command of twenty men was sent to Fishing Creek.

August 25th, Colonel May was sent to Sunbury with the Tories. August 27th, 1778, a command was sent to Nesopeck Falls under Major Berger. Nothing was discovered. August 28th, there was a general inspection. August 29th, Colonel May arrived with the canoes. August 30th, nothing happened. August 31st, Captain Beiber with twenty men were sent as protection for the canoes to Wyoming. September 1st, an express came from Wyoming with a letter for Colonel Herty.

September 2nd, sent Fisher with the letters to Sunbury. Major Berger and I went to Catawissa. From there I, Berger, George Orbis and my son John rode on horse back to investigate the way of the Tories. The command went to the Fort again, but we lay that night in the woods fourteen miles away on the Catawissa.

September 3rd, home. September 4th to 7th, rest days. September 8th, we started off again to Ditzhar. September 9th, to Walker's. September 10th, to Sunbury. September 11th, rest day. September 12th Major Berger was sent with letters to Muncey. Fifteen men of the militia arrived. September 13th, I sent an

express to Schnickens Fort. September 14th, sixteen of our men arrived. September 15th, Schertels Company arrived. September 16th, rest day. September 17th, Captain Sutter with forty-four men arrived.

September 18th, Ensign Linkenbilt with sixteen men arrived. All together three hundred and eighty-four men took provisions for three days. September 19th, the whole attachment marched to Lewis. September 20th, marched to Ditzhar. September 21st home. September 24th, our time was up. We served ten weeks, or two and one half months. We were all paid.

August 27th, 1780 Mr. Newman with two children were killed and a girl of eleven years was taken prisoner. August 28th, with sixty men of the militia I went to Conrad Muench. August 29th, with forty-five men we went over the second mountain to the Broad Mountain. On the third day we found the foot prints of the Indians with the child's foot prints nine miles from the big Schuylkill. August 30th, I separated the men into three parts. Captain Wetzstein with fifteen men to go to Mahanoy. Captain Schardel with fifteen men to go to Swatara. I with fifteen men to go up the Big Schuylkill. August 31st we came again to Conrad Muench and ordered six men to stay there, and six men to stay with Captain Wetzstein on the Little Schuylkill.

September 1st, 1780 I came home and the Indians had taken two horses. September 3rd, I rode on horse back over the Henry Schumachers. We called out the first and second class. Their time started on the 1st. September 4th, I placed forty men as guards on the borders. September 10th, I sent a letter to Governor Reith. September 21st, I went with a command over the Broad Mountain to Catawissa, but discovered nothing. September 25th, I went to Henry Schumachers in Reading. September 26th, home again. September 27th, over the mountains again to my post. September 28th, I inspected the posts. September 30th, I broke my foot. September 31st, home in misery and I blew the trumpet of affliction. October 1st, to 7th, Ditto. October 8th, out on my post again. October 9th, I sent twenty-five men over the second mountain, but discovered nothing. October 10th to 13th, nothing happened. October 14th, I went to Henry Schumachers. October 16th, I again went to Henry Schumachers. October 17th, I went out with a command of twenty men, but discovered nothing. October 18th, 1780, to Captain Weitzstein. October 19th, to 21st rest days.

October 22nd, I received orders from Governor Rith to dismiss the men. I called them together on the 25th, and Henry Schumacher mustered them out. There were one hundred and thirty nine first officers. But we sent the men back to their posts again. The citizens sent Conrad Muench, Tommy Rith and Michael Cohnfer with a memorial to the council. They started on the trip on the 27th and came back again on the 31st, with an order from the Vice-President to keep the men until further orders were given. November 1st, 1780, I went with John Wentz and twelve men out on the mountain to Captain Wetzstein and Lieutenant Fisher.

November 3rd, we came to my home. November 4th, we went over there again. November 5th, 6th and 7th, we sent twenty-five men to Shellhammers, but they discovered nothing. November 9th, I sent orders to the men to come in to give them their dismissal, which was done November 14th.

May 15th, 1781, I sent a memorial to the Assembly for my pay. but received nothing. November 6th, 1781, I again sent a memorial, but it was put on the table. August 1st 1782, I again sent a memorial, which was also put on the table. November 6th, 1783, the same thing. December 1st, 1785, I went to the Assembly with a memorial. It was read and they elected a committee right away. On this committee was the Satanic Beer Baltzer Schiler. They failed and nothing was granted. November 8th, 1786, I sent a petition to the Assembly signed by three hundred and fifty citizens. Which was sufficiently welcome that I was given a little which I received from the Controller in December. April 10th, 1787, I rode down on horseback, but I did not settle everything. I had to wait until 1789, when everything was settled with certificates. The interest was paid from 1784. A certain man in the Assembly, Philip Grant Cramer, cheated us out of more than the half.

V.

March 1st, 1790, I bought a piece of land of 404½ acres from Anthony Mussgenip for my children. It was located on the Catawissa one mile from Friedrich Lowenberg. March 25th, I and Michael and Andrew went over to see it. We arrived home again on the 28th. August 6th, I, my wife, George Henrich and Martin went over again and arrived at Friedrich Lowenbergs on the 9th. September 15th, 1790, my wife and son George went to Grimich. They came back on the 21st. On May 10th, 1791, we moved on our land on the Catawissa.

(In the whole month of August 1810 there was rainy and wet weather. The last two weeks of July were also wet. We had very heavy thunder storms with heavy rains and high water, which did much damage to fruit and grain. Much of the grain sprouted in the shock.)—(This was probably not written by John Michael. He probably died before this date.—H. S. B.)

On February 3rd, 1796 my daughter Maria Magdalena died. We buried her on the 5th. May God give her rest and a happy resurrection at the last day and us all. *Amen!* The text for the funeral sermon was I Peter IV. 18. Her age was thirty-one years and ten months. She was married to George Hering twelve years, eleven months and three days. In that time she gave birth to six children, three boys and three girls. One of the little boys went into eternity before his mother. May the Lord give us all His eternal peace and blessing. *Amen!*

On February 16th, 1802, my son John Henrich, publicly walked to the church with Frenia Galberdein and was united in marriage. May the Lord give them grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

(John Henrich's children.) On December 18th, 1802, a daughter was born into this world in the evening between 7.00 and 8.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Scales. She received baptism March 20th, 1803. The godfather and godmother was my father, Michael, and my mother Anna Catherine Lindenmuth. She was named Anna Catherina. May the Lord give her His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

August 6th, 1804, a son was born into this world in the morning at 9 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Lion. He received baptism the same day. The name given was John Henrich. The godfather was his father. August 9th, he died in the night between 11.00 and 12.00 o'clock, and was buried the next day. May God give him His rest and a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!*

October 9th, 1804, my step daughter Anna Barbara died in the evening between 5.00 and 6.00 o'clock. She was buried on the 11th. Her age was 15 years, 9 months and 11 days. May God give her His rest and a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!*

(The three paragraphs above were probably written by John Henrich).

The birth record of John George Lindenmuth in Catawissa Township, Northumberland County—1795.

April 21st, 1795, John George Lindenmuth publicly went to church with Sussanna Batzin and was united in marriage. May the God of peace give us His blessing and grace and us all. *Amen!*

December 24th, 1796, a son was born into this world, in the morning between 3.00 and 4.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Twins. He was given baptism January 21st, and named John George. His godfather and godmother were my father and mother. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

March 22nd 1804, my son Daniel publicly walked to the church with Esther Grosser and was united in marriage. The God of peace give them His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

(Daniel's son) June 21st, a son was born into the world in the morning between 10.00 and 11.00 o'clock. The sign of the Zodiac was the Scale. He received baptism June 3rd, 1805, and the name of Daniel was given. His godfather and godmother were my brother John George and his wife Susanna Margaretha. May the Lord grant him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

On March 8th, 1812, my son John Michael Lindenmuth died and went to eternity in the morning between 4.00 and 5.00 o'clock. He was buried on the 10th. His sickness for several months which afflicted him ended his life. He leaves a widow and seven children. Two sons and five daughters, of whom three are married. The Lord give him a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!* His age was 49 years, 8½ months and a few days.

On November 11th, 1770 in the morning between 9.00 and 10.00 o'clock, a daughter was born to them. The sign of the Zodiac was the Virgin. She was given baptism December 15th,

and the name Anna Maria was given her. Her godfather and godmother were William Weber and his wife Anna Maria. May God give her His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

December 25th, 1772, in the morning between 1.00 and 2.00 o'clock, a daughter was born to them. The sign of the Zodiac was the Virgin. February 10th, 1773, she received baptism and the name Eva Christina. Her godfather and godmother were Michael Lindenmuth and his wife Anna Catharina. May God give her His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

On May 17th, 1775, in the morning between 10.00 and 11.00 o'clock, a son was born to them. The sign of the Zodiac was the Archer. He received baptism June 26th, and the name Jonathan. The godfather and godmother were Michael Lindenmuth and his wife Anna Cathrina. May God give him His grace and blessing and us all. *Amen!*

June 28th, 1776, my brother, John Wolfe Lindenmuth died in the morning between 1.00 and 2.00 o'clock and went to eternity. He was sick seven days with a hot fever. The Reverend Schamthat preached the funeral sermon. May the Lord give him a happy resurrection and us all. *Amen!* His age was 30 years and three months. He was born November 28th, 1745.

November 28th, 1778, his wife (Mrs. John Wolfe Lindenmuth) died and went into eternity. Her sickness was a hot fever. Reverend Schultz preached the funeral sermon. May the Lord give her a happy resurrection on the last day and us all. *Amen!* Her age was 28 years, 9 months and 3 days. She was the mother of four children, two boys and two girls, who are living.

VI.

True prognostication from Egypt, which was found in the library of her Royal Majesty's appointed Doctor—Horatia of Astronomy; which is as follows.

Forty-two days of the entire year are unlucky days according to the testimony of a Greek Author, and whoever is taken sick on the days indicated below will not likely recover, or whosoever is born on those days will not live long.

The days are:

January 1, 2, 6, 11, 17, 18.	July 1, 5, 6.
February 8, 16, 17.	August 1, 3, 18, 20.
March 1, 12, 13, 15.	September 15, 18, 30.
April 3, 15, 17, 18.	October 15, 18.
May 8, 10, 17, 30.	November 1, 7, 11.
June 1, 7.	December 1, 7, 11.

In addition there is to be noted that three out of these indicated days are exceedingly unlucky days, and whoever is bled on those days will surely die within seven or eight days, i. e., on April 1st.

Judas the Traitor was born.

On August the 1st, the Devil was thrown out of heaven.

On December 1st, Sodom and Gamorro were destroyed. Whoever is born on these days will die a horrible death, or will have shame and disgrace before the world, and if any one marries on one of these days he will live in constant quarrel. In short one can begin anything he wants to it will always work for evil.

